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CPW Report No. 49 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Nov. 17-23, 1952)

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1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship Month:

Peking announced (Nov. 18) that all Government offices were celebrating SSF Month by studying Stalin's and Malenkov's reports to the Soviet 19th Party Congress, and added (Nov. 19) that Soviet cultural delegates had met with local groups all over China to discuss improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. Wuhan said (Nov. 18) that the Central and South Party Committee had ordered all cadres to study 19th Congress documents.

Sian announced (Nov. 18) that the Soviet cultural delegation was enthusiastically welcomed at Lanchow. Tihua reported (Nov. 18) that SSF mass meetings in Sinkiang sent messages to Stalin. Chungking (Nov. 21) broadcast a speech in Tibetan in commemoration of the Soviet 35th anniversary.

Sian stated (Nov. 23) that the Northwest SSFA, which had been greatly expanded, was promoting Soviet songs and dances by Chinese students, and sponsoring Soviet films. Chungking said (Nov. 21) that the Chengtu photo exhibition, seen by 50,000 persons, included 61 pictures of Soviet experts aiding China.

Wuhsi asserted (Nov. 23) that the masses of the USSR also were celebrating SSF Month, with Chinese songs and photo exhibits, and a symposium at Leningrad University on Chinese history.

2. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking (Nov. 17) broadcast a Shanghai steel worker's article: "Remember Carefully What the Soviet Experts Tell You." Peking asserted (Nov. 18) that Chungking mills were producing angular steel, thanks to the Soviet experts. Peking (Nov. 21) told how Northeast workmen learned to operate high-speed lathes under Soviet direction, and stated that Chinese coal production had made enormous gains under Soviet guidance. Peking (Nov. 23) lauded Soviet expert Chenoyanaya and urged that Chinese follow his example.

Shanghai announced (Nov. 22) that Shanghai-Nanking railway workers' classes were studying train operation methods developed by Soviet advisers. Shanghai stated (Nov. 23) that a local municipal farm increased cotton production 50 percent under the guidance of Russian experts. According to Wuhsi (Nov. 23) Soviet expert Kuchevkov made valuable contributions at the Hangchow Huafeng Paper Mill in a mere 2-hour inspection.

3. (1c) Soviet Superiority:

Peking stated (Nov. 18) that films showing Soviet superior life and collective farms led farmers and workers to organize for emulation of the USSR. Shanghai stated (Nov. 21) that the local Soviet photo exhibit caused workers to write in the guest book that they must emulate the USSR.

Hangchow announced (Nov. 21) that local medical workers had met to discuss adopting Soviet medical practices. Shanghai (Nov. 17) broadcast a talk, "The Happy Life of Peasants in the USSR," by a peasant who toured Russia. Shanghai (Nov. 21) told of an article in the CHING NIEN PAO on superior techniques of Russian industry by a worker who visited the Kharkov textile mills.

Shanghai (Nov. 18) broadcast a talk by Wang Yu-chen on "The World Situation," pointing out that postwar developments were just as Stalin forecast. The world was divided into the democratic camp led by the USSR, steadily growing stronger, and the imperialist nations led by the United States, which were becoming weaker and quarreling among themselves, with the schism between America and Britain especially noticeable. Only peoples under the leadership of the USSR were making progress, and all people eventually would rally around the banner of the great USSR, protector of world peace and security.

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4. (1c) Debt To the USSR:

Shanghai (Nov. 18) gave a talk in which the deputy director of the East China Department of Conservancy expressed appreciation to USSR advisers for success in the Huai River Project. Wuhan reported (Nov. 22) that workers in a steel mill wrote a Soviet expert thanking him for their improved steel production. Wuhan reported (Nov. 17) that the Soviet cultural delegation placed wreaths at the tombs of the eight Soviet flyers killed in the defense of China.

5. (2a) War Propaganda:

Peking declared (Nov. 17) that Eisenhower was plotting to expand the Korean war by adopting the "bankrupt MacArthur proposal" to operate a neutral zone under U.N. administration along the Yalu, to screen an attack on China. Peking said (Nov. 18) that the Mexican plan for handling the POW question was unacceptable, and added (Nov. 23) that Republicans had expressed opposition to a peaceful settlement.

Peking (Nov. 1) declared the American slogan in Korea was "down with your heads," as that was the cry of soldiers fleeing under withering Chinese and Korean fire. American soldiers were refusing to fight, despite a bonus offered them, and continued to ask, "When are we going home?" Peking (Nov. 21) quoted the DAILY WORKER as saying American mothers were demanding that Eisenhower keep his promise to end the war.

Shanghai (Nov. 21) warned local residents that from Nov. 22 to 30, antiaircraft units would practice with live ammunition.

6. (2c) Economic Difficulties:

Peking reported in numeral code (Nov. 18) that the North China Administrative Council had met to discuss failure of certain mines and factories to meet their quotas, and consider control of private traders to prevent speculation in goods needed for national construction.

Peking asserted (Nov. 17) that a Canadian peace delegate had demanded resumption of trade between China and Canada. Peking said (Nov. 20) that a Chinghua University professor had made an X-ray for one million yuan, while a foreign-made X-ray sold for ten millions. Shanghai reported (Nov. 20) that in 1951 Fukien Province exported 47,000 piculs of Mandarin oranges to the Soviet, and would increase the amount to 130,000 this year. Before the war Fukien exported 200,000 piculs annually.

7. (3a) Moves Toward Russianization:

Peking stated (Nov. 18) that "millions of copies" of Soviet books had been sold by the four major bookstores, and added (Nov. 21) that Russian-language schools were being opened in many cities as the enthusiasm mounted. Shanghai reported (Nov. 17) that 30,000 persons were taking the station's Russian-language lessons, and the Shanghai library had set aside a special room for Russian books.

Shanghai stated (Nov. 21) that Russian papers had increased their circulations, with the trimonthly CHUNG SU YU HAO PAO jumping from 1,500 to 35,000 within a month. Shanghai said (Nov. 22) that the Academy of Science and Chaotung University had devised an improved method of learning Russian, and added (Nov. 23) that Shanghai bookstores had sold more than 1,500,000 books in Russian.

Sian asserted (Nov. 21) that in Ninghsia Province the masses were "crowding the bookstores" to buy Russian volumes. Sian added (Nov. 23) that the study of Russian "had become the demand of the broad masses" throughout China. Kunming (Nov. 21) reported that local students had organized propaganda teams to popularize Russian stories, while Chungking asserted (Nov. 22) that in Sikang the masses had "welcomed the influx of Russian books," and in order to read them had intensified their study of Russian.

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Peking announced (Nov. 17) that in order to meet the need for national construction, steps had been taken to "strengthen the concentration of Government power." The necessity for creation of regional governments no longer existed, so these governments would be reduced to the status of "regional committees acting on behalf of the Central Government." As for the judiciary, it "will not be reorganized, but will be replaced in its entirety," under local administrative committees.

According to Peking in numeral code (Nov. 2) the Academy of Science reported that ideological reform among local scientific workers had been completed, with scientists learning to "overcome their shortcomings, such as blind worship of American and European capitalistic theories." Those who formerly doubted Soviet science now were "showing an avid interest in progressive Soviet theories."

8. (4) Cabinet Appointments:

Peking stated in numeral code (Nov. 22) that Eisenhower's Cabinet "points to increased armaments and greater exploitation of the working class"; Dulles, "political agent of the Rockefellers and Morgans," unleashed the aggressive war in Korea and drew up the unilateral Japanese Treaty, while Humphrey "received his appointment through the reactionary Taft."

9. (4) Anti-British Move:

Shanghai announced (Nov. 21) that the Government had requisitioned properties of four British companies, with the workers holding meetings to express their enthusiasm for the new management. Shanghai added (Nov. 22) that the workers had "pledged themselves to increase production in honor of the takeover." Wuhan reported (Nov. 21) that workers raised the national flag and set off firecrackers to welcome the taking over by the Wuhan Military Control Committee of the British Lungmou Company.

10. (4) Border Minorities:

Peking stated in numeral code (Nov. 17) that Sinkiang party and Government organizations had given intensive training to 30,500 minority cadres, with half the department heads and mayors, and two-thirds of the magistrates now members of minority groups. More than 100,000 "progressive elements" had been selected and trained.

Tihua said (Nov. 18) that land reform cadres had been carefully trained to propagandize the benefits of land reform, organize the masses to support the move, and then confiscate and distribute landlords' assets. They were ordered to "place peasants in key positions, even if the masses object to their lack of ability."

Sian stated (Nov. 23) that a Sinkiang meeting was held to welcome Moslems returning from Mecca. Speakers praised China's religious freedom, and attacked imperialists who charged that there would be no religious freedom under a Communist regime.

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